# THE SOMERSET HERALD.

## AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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### THE SHIPWRECK.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

The night was lone, and the star ray slept
All bright on wave and lea;
And the Tempest-king, drear vigils kept
O'er the wide Atlantic sea.

The night was lone, and the murmuring
Of slumber stole along; [train
And softly whispering o'er the main
Was borne the sea-boy's song.

He sung of home, and the simple charms
The cot of his father knew;
He sung of the joy of a mother's arms,
And he sung of the maiden true.

The note was wild, the artless lay,
His dirge! would soon be o'er;
His bosom was light but ere the day
That bosom should beat no more!

The ship was proud and gallant her trim,
Her banners swept the wave;
But ere the lamps of Heaven grew dim,
That flag should deck her grave.

At the midnight hour, was heard the cry,
The shriek of sad despair;
At dawn was hush'd the billowy sigh,
And the pale moon glimmer'd fair.

At the midnight hour, when the sea-boy's
Is hushed—in lonely dread, [song
He hears sweet music steal along—
'Tis the moan of the hapless dead!

FROM THE N. O. NATIONAL.

### Col. Doniphan's Expedition.

The arrival of Colonel Doniphan and his regiment in this city has created an unusual degree of interest, although it has for the last fifteen months been wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement by military novelties. A full and carefully written history of Col. Doniphan's expedition would be a volume of rare interest, and develope not only strange military adventure, but call the attention of antiquarians and others, to nations living on our continent, of whose existence we have been heretofore ignorant, and whose manners and customs fill the mind with astonishment. While listening to the details of these stern Missouri warriors, we have felt for months as if some ancient Spanish grave had yielded up a follower of Cortez, to recount his adventures and personal experience as he progressed towards the capital of the Montezumas.—It presents a wonderful picture, this marching of a few hundred men through populous states, conquering their inhabitants in pitched battles, and occupying their cities and towns as garrisons. Men, who, up to the time they enlisted under the banner of their country, were employed exclusively in the arts of peace, using the rifle only as a source of amusement, and looking to the annual return of the militia muster as a subject of ridicule.—Yet when a demand is made upon them, they seem easily to put on the panoply of the ancient crusader, and to go forth conquering as if they had been schooled in the camp, and been disciplined from youth amidst the clamor of war. Of such materials is composed this mighty race of North Americans, who seem destined to overshadow the greatness of all nations of times past; and who are called upon to enact a part in the present and future more sublimely great than has ever yet been accorded by Providence to any people.

Col. Doniphan is a man of giant frame, of that loose carriage peculiar to the west, that deceives the eye as to proportion and strength. We can imagine that his gigantic arm must have wielded his huge sabre in the heat of battle with a force that not only struck down the foe, but literally annihilated him; that each successive swoop, opened wide avenues for his advance, as did Cortez among the crowded ranks of the warlike Tlascalans.—His officers and men have a strange uncouth appearance; piece meal, the ill-made clothing of the volunteers have fallen from them, and they have supplied its place with what chance and the wild beasts of New Mexico have thrown in their way. Their sun-burnt faces, grizzly beards, and withal, their devil-may-care air, is perfectly irresistable. Yet beneath those rough exteriors, are concealed minds of educated and high-toned sentiments, full of lofty thoughts and love of liberty; minds that are destined to be felt in the councils of the nation, and play a prominent part in the stirring events of the times.

Col. Doniphan's command was mustered into service on the 15th of June, 1847, at Fort Leavenworth. On the 22d of June a portion of the command started for Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas, and on the 28th Col. Doniphan left with the remainder of the regiment for the same destination. From Bent's Fort the command proceeded together to Santa Fe, which is eight hundred and seventy-five miles from Fort Leavenworth, and two hundred miles from Bent's Fort. On the 18th day of August, Col. Doniphan arrived at Santa Fe. At Los Vegos, the first settlement in New Mexico, information was received that the enemy had collected about two or three thousand at a pass ten miles in advance. The order of battle was formed, the infantry passed over the mountains, so as to attack the enemy in the rear; the Mexicans fell back without giving battle, until they arrived within fifteen miles of Santa Fe, at one of the strongest passes in Mexico, where they cut down timber and raised fortifications. To this strong pass the Governor came from Santa Fe, bringing with him seven pieces of artillery, one of which was a six pounder that had been taken from the Texan Rangers in the celebrated Santa Fe expedition, and an additional force, augmenting the one already at the pass to the number of about four thousand.

Col. Doniphan encamped within three miles of the enemy, and the next morning resumed the order of march, and found they had deserted their works and fled. On the same day the Americans took formal possession of Santa Fe. In a few days they were enabled to capture the artillery, which the Mexicans were attempting to smuggle off, and the whole of New Mexico fell into our possession without a gun being fired.

Gen. Kearney's proceedings at Santa Fe are familiar with the public. As ridiculous as they appear, there is good reason to suppose that the General has his orders for his justification, which will appear in due time.

Shortly after the conquest of New Mexico, Gen. Kearney started with an escort of one hundred men for California. Before his departure, he gave orders to Col. Doniphan to make a campaign against the Navajo Indians, living in the Rocky Mountains, between the Del Norte and Pacific Ocean, and then to report to Gen. Wool, at Chihuahua, where it was understood General Wool would be before Col. Doniphan could reach there.—The second regiment of Missouri volunteers having arrived in New Mexico on the 26th of October, Col. Doniphan commenced his campaign against the Navajos.

The Navajos were a large tribe of Indians who had been at war with the Mexicans for two hundred and fifty years, and lived entirely upon plunder taken from that people. At the earnest solicitation of the Mexicans, Gen. Kearney ordered the expedition of our troops against them.—Col. Doniphan divided his command into three columns, one of which entered the Navajo country about two hundred miles north of Santa Fe, under the command of Major Gilpin, the other two columns entering it in the west and south west, under the commands of Col. Doniphan and Lieut. Col. Jackson.

The column under Maj. Gilpin marched to the source of the Chanas, and crossing the Sierra Madre, descended to the waters of the San Juan, one of the branches of the Colorado of the west, marched down the river in the direction of the Pacific, and crossing the mountains again, formed a junction with Col. Doniphan's command at the Ojoso, having performed a march of over six hundred miles, over mountains covered with snow. Maj. Gilpin brought with him a great number of chiefs, all of whom professed great friendship for the American nation. At the Ojoso, Col. Doniphan met the principal chiefs of the tribe and great warriors, probably five hundred in number, and there made a treaty stipulating entire firendship between the Navajos and Americans and Mexicans.

The march performed by Major Gilpin was one of the most arduous in the campaign. The country through which he travelled did not permit the way for a baggage train, and his stores had to be carried upon the backs of a few mules.—He was continually surrounded by snow and storms, and among mountain passes never before threaded by the foot of man. There will be a thrilling interest in a narrative of that journey not to be met with in the most highly wrought fiction.

The Navajo Indians are a warlike people, have no towns or houses, or lodges; they live in the open air or on horseback, and are remarkably wealthy, having immense herds of horses, cattle, and sheep. They treat their women with great attention, consider them equals, and relieve them from the drudgery of menial work. They are handsome, well made and in every respect a higher order of beings than the mass of their neighbours, the Mexicans. About the time Col. Doniphan made his treaty, a division of his command was entirely out of provisions: the Navajos supplied its wants with liberality. A portion of the command returned to Cuvano; Maj. Gilpin's command, together with Col. Doniphan went to the city of the Sumai Indians, on the Ro Piscow, which is supposed to be a branch of the Geyle, made a treaty of peace between the Sumai and Navajos, and then returned to the Rio del Norte.

These Sumai, unlike the Navajos, live in a city containg probably 6000 inhabitants, who support themselves entirely by agriculture.

The city is one of the most extraordinary in the world. It is divided into four solid squares, having but two streets crossing its centre at right angles. All the buildings are two stories high, composed of sunburnt brick. The first story presents a solid wall to the street, and is so constructed that each house joins, until one-fourth of the city may be said to be one building. The second stories rise from this vast solid structure, so as to designate each house, leaving room to walk upon the roof of the first story between each building. The inhabitants of Sumai enter the second story of their buildings by ladders, which they draw up at night, as a defence against any enemy that might be prowling about. In this city was seen some thirty Albino Indians who have, no doubt, given rise to the story that there is living in the Rocky Mountains a tribe of white aborigines. The discovery of this city of the Sumai will afford the most curious speculations among those who have so long searched in vain for a city of Indians, who possessed the manners and habits of the Atzecs. No doubt we have here a race living as did the people when Cortez entered Mexico. It is a remarkable fact, that the Sumaians have, since the Spaniards left the country, refused to have any intercourse with the modern Mexicans, looking upon them as an inferior people. They have driven from among them the priests and other dignitaries, who formerly had power over them, and resumed habits and manners of their own—their Great Chief or Governor, being the civil and religious head. The country round the city of Sumai is cultivated with great deal of care, and affords food not only for the inhabitants, but for large flocks of cattle and sheep.

Col. Doniphan arrived at the Del Norte on the 12th of December. On the 14th he started Maj. Gilpin in the direction of El Passo, with two hundred and fifty men; on the 16th, Lieut. Col. Jackson, with two hundred men; on the 10th, he started in person with the remainder of his regiment. The division was made for the purpose of passing the Jornado del Muerto, which is a desert ninety miles wide without wood or water.

On the 22d Col. Doniphan overtook Maj. Gilpin, at the little Mexican town of Dona Anna. On the morning of the 23d the whole regiment commenced its march for El Passo.

On the 25th the regiment was divided, having a very strong rear guard behind the baggage train. The advance of the column, numbering about five hundred, halted to camp about three o'clock in the afternoon, on the bank of the Rio del Norte, at a point called Brazito, or the Little Arm. Just as the horses had been turned loose, and the men were waiting for the wagons to come up with their cooking utensils, two of the advance guard came in and reported that there was a cloud of dust in the road in front. An observation was made as soon as practicable, and a large body of Mexicans was seen approaching. Our troops were then drawn out and formed as skirmishers.—The enemy approached within less than half a mile before our men were formed. A Lieutenant from the enemy's ranks then approached our line, demanding that the American commander should go to their camp, and that unless he did so, they would charge his line, and that they would neither give nor ask quarters. Our interpretor, in reply, ordered the Mexican to charge and be——. The Mexican then waved a black flag he held in his hand, and retired to his own column, now formed in battle array.

The Mexicans, eleven hundred strong, then charged with their cavalry supported by their infantry, and one piece of ordinance—a brass howitzer. Col. Doniphan ordered that no one should fire until the enemy was within one hundred yards.

The Mexicans commenced firing at the distance of three hundred yards; their firing was not returned until they had given three rounds, while constantly advancing. When within less than one hundred yards, Col. Doniphan ordered his troops to fire, which was simultaneously done from right to left. At the fire of the "odd numbers," the Mexican line halted, and at the fire of the "even numbers" they began to fall back, except the Vera Cruz dragoons—an old and well known Mexican corps. It attempted to pass our line on the left, when Capt. Reed having succeeded in mounting about twenty men, charged the dragoons, sixty strong and aided by the firing from our lines, forced it to retreat in a few moments, which it did slowly, continuing to fight for more than a mile. The battle of Brazito then terminated, having been fought in twenty seven minutes! The loss of the enemy was sixty three killed and a hundred wounded; of this loss the heaviest was with the Vera Cruz dragoons—this brave company only being able to muster twenty-one at the subsequent defence of Chihuahua: injury to the Americans seven wounded.

On the 27th Col. Doniphan took formal possession of the town of El Passo; where he learned that General Wool would not be at Chihualua, to form a junction with him; he had consequently, to establish himself at El Pesso, and send back to Santa Fe for artillery, having none with him, except the piece captured at the battle of Brazito.

On the 5th of February, Maj. Clark, of the Missouri light artillery, arrived at El Passo, bringing with him one hundred men, commanded by Captain Weightman with five 6-pounders and two 12-pounder howitzers, and on the 8th took up his line of march for the city of Chihuahua.

The events that followed are familiar through the official reports of the battle of Sacramento.

Chihuahua, the capital of the State of Chihuahua, is a city of about fourteen thousand inhabitants, and of remarkable beauty. It is situated on a plain, between two high mountains that rise in the east and west. At the north and south, the country, as far as the eye can reach, is open, and interspersed with farms. The buildings, many of which are very handsome, are composed of white porphyry, that is easily wrought when first taken from the quarry, but by exposure to the air becomes very hard. The old Spaniards who originally built it, conveyed from a mountain four miles distant, through a stone canal, the waters of a spring. This abundant fountain rises in the centre of the grand plaza, overflows an octagonal basin, and then pursues its way over the whole city. The plaza is surrounded by seats, with backs, carved out of the solid stone. At this place could nightly be seen the entire population of Chihuahua, indulging themselves in gossip and idleness.

As an evidence of the riches of the mines of Chihuahua, under the Spaniards it is stated that the magnificent church of that city, which is of immense proportions, and ornamented by three towers of solid stone, was built at a cost of six hundred thousand dollars, and that this immense sum was raised by a tax of one bit on every eight dollars coined in the mines. These silver mines are as rich as they ever were, and inexhaustable; but the Indians have driven the Mexicans from the richest of them, and the people are too lazy to work those in their possession.

When our army left Chihuahua, there was no organized government, the Mexican Governor, Trias, fled on Col. Doniphan's approach, and left him sole arbiter of the country. Col. Doniphan departed leaving the city and the state to take care of themselves, a prey to the first aspirant that wished for temporary power.

The country of New Mexico, and the two Californias, are represented by our troops to be perfectly worthless, except for the harbors on the Pacific coast. No American will ever make a home in either of the States, and its possession will be a curse to the country. The whole of it is in arid plain, almost destitute of water, with but here and there a green spot, and never would have been occupied by any civilized people, but for the rage for gold that inspired the early and adventurous Spaniards.

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GAMBLING.—The first arrest under the new gambling law that went into operation a few days ago, was made on Friday. It was that of a colored man named Adam Willet, who is charged with maintaining a gambling-house in Mayland street. He was committed by Alderman Snider in default of $1000 bail to answer.—North American.

Thus it always is. Laws were only made for the poor—the rich are but rarely made to bear their penalties. Why do we not hear that the keepers of the splendid "hells" in Chesnut street, almost under the very windows of the Courts, and to which the great folks resort, were arrested and committed for trial, as well as this poor colored man, who doubtless has not one-twentieth part their guilt to answer.—Lehigh Rep.

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A WORD TO BOYS.—The "Learned Blacksmith" says: Boys did you ever think of this great world, with all its wealth and woe, with all its mines and mountains, its oceans, seas and rivers, with all its shipping, men, and all the sciences and progress of ages, will soon be given over to the hands of the boys of the present age? Boys like you assembled in the school rooms or playing without them, on both sides of the Atlantic? Believe it, look abroad upon your inheritance, and get ready to enter upon its possession. The Kings, Presidents, Governors, Statesmen, Ministers, Teachers, MEN of the future, are all boys, whose feet, like yours, cannot reach the floor, when seated upon the benches on which they are learning to master the monosylables of their respective languages.

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John Quincy Adams completed the 80th year of his active and eventful life on Sunday the 11th inst. And on the same day, a Boston paper informs us, Timothy Farrar of Hollis, N. H., and Dr. Ezra Green of Dover, N. H. each completed his 100th year.

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The officers of the Second Regiment of Illinois Volunteers on their arrival at New Orleans presented to Col. Wm. H. Bissell an elegant gold watch, as a mark of their regard and esteem for their gallant commander.

### MEMORY.

BY "LOGAN."

E'en while among the gay I smile,
My heart, alas! is far away;
It dwelleth on some gentle song
That I have heard in happier time,
Or wand'reth; gloomily, amid
The failed flow'rs of Memory.

A look a—a tone—"a careless word"
Will bring back joys that I have known;
Then, as the captured bird will speed
To all it loves when free once more,
So flies my sadden'd heart, alas!
To the far fields of Memory.

### More of the Water Cure.

The Brattleborough man of the New Haven Herald has set us shivering in the plunge bath, steamed us half to death in the wet sheet, and in divers other ways given us a lively experience of the watery materia medica. Now he crushes us under the aggravated shower-bath enormity of *the douche*.

HYDROPATHIC HOUSE,
BRATTLEBOROUGH, JUNE 28, 1847.

It would be an injurious error to suppose that any of the more powerful modes of treatment, as the plunge, douche, and running sitz, are ever applied in the first instance or abruptly. On the contrary, every one of these is preluded by a careful preparation, consisting of a graduated system of baths, beginning at seventy-five or eighty degrees, descending by one degree, every one, two, or three days, to the natural temperature, most unnaturally cold; just as an apothecary would slowly increase doses of laudanum, drop by drop; and even when for any reason the treatment is for a while suspended, it is often recommended in the same manner as at first, and finally is as gradually terminated. There is no haste in letting us down into the pool of health, for here the waters are always angel-stirred.

Accordingly it must not be thought that the douche about to be described is suddenly applied to a weak invalid, just out of this flannel, bed-gown, and slippers. Yet though never administered so roughly as to endanger the health, it may in analogy to cups and calomel, often hurt the feelings.

After from two weeks to two months of preparation, the patient whose case needs it is promoted to the douche, and is seen stepping off, with a proud look on his face and a sheet on his arm, bound for the douche houses, half a mile distant, on the other side of the ravine. He here begins with the very mild river douche; but without following him through the transitions to the hose douche, to the middle douche, and from that to the grand, extra potent, heavy wet, scoodolager douche, we will sketch his first interview with the latter.

On his way there he meets a fellow sufferer, who asks, "Where away so fast, my friend?" "Congratulate me, my good fellow, I am going to the big one, to take it five minutes at the first start.—Is it really very hard to take?" "O, no, I have just come from it—a mere bagatelle—but here, as you are going in for the first time, I may as well bid you good bye for if any thing *should* happen it is a satisfaction, you know." "Good bye."

He goes to a different house from any he has yet entered, and, opening a door, perceives he has made a mistake, and closes it quickly, but not before having a full view of truly a strange spectacle. A gentleman, whose only clothing in actual wear is a pair of pantaloons, down at the calves, dusty boots, and a nicely brushed hat, is seated navel deep in a small square tub, full of water, and with folded arms looks pensively at his watch. He is enduring the running sitz—so called because the water is kept at the lowest temperature by means of a constant stream from a spring near by, conducted in at the bottom and by another stream carried off from near the top of the tub. It is usually taken from ten to twenty minutes, and is esteemed by many the most comforting of all the baths. The water never being warmed by the body, it is the same thing as making your sest in a spring, and fully comes up to the idea of 'cold comfort.' Verily, this same running sitz is something worth mentioning in July. Thomas Carlyle would like it: no doubt he would, for he loves every thing that is not a sham, and this is no sham, by no means, but a stern reality.

Our "live subject" enters the right door and commences to prepare his body and compose his mind for the operation. As he undresses he screws up his resolutions by calling to mind the bold deeds of ancient heroes, and particularly those of our Revolutionary ancestors—how Stony Point was stormed, how old Put entered the wolf's den, and how Samuel Patch jumped off the falls; but his mind continually reverts to a calculation in hydrostatics, to wit, if a column of water "so big" and fifteen feet high comes down with such force, what must be the power of one twice as large and twenty feet high?

Meanwhile Mrs. Bemis, a dame of forty-five, who does up the part of nymph of the foundations, has left on the water, and it roars and splashes in the inner dungeon like a demon roaring for his victim. Our subject, thinking his time has come, takes his bandages in hand, casts a glance at the watch to time himself, presses his wife daguerreotype to his lips, and opens the door, but it is not yet his turn—another man is "taking it," and our live subject is aghast at the sight of a bony Apollo sprawling on his hands and knees on the floor, who, with teeth firmly set, is receiving the spout on the small of the back.

The effect of the stream pouring into the room is to make the air as cold as winter; and though it was July outside, by the time you are undressed and stand in expectant dread on the threshold it has become January. The room is high and dark; the steps by which you descend into are hacked with the axe, telling of ice chopped away in mid-winter. The Stream has come fresh from the cold bowels of mother earth and sees no daylight till it lights on the subject's shoulders.—The sight before him takes away all our friend's resolutions, and nothing but the thought that he has come a thousand miles expressly to be subjected to the mercies of this water. Moloch, and he thought that if any thing short of the ultimate trumpet can arouse his torpid liver to healthy action this thing must do it, the fear of ridicule and the hope of a cris s keeps up his nerves. Now the bony Apollo dashes out and our friend is left alone in that dismal den, alone with that douche and his own conscience. He flings down his bandages, clasps his hands, and raising them, as in supplication, over his head, steps beneath the spout, which he receives first on his hands thus clasped; this is to break the stream into a kind of a shower bath, which wets him all over at the outset.—He then receives it successively on all parts of the body, but the head, chest, stomach, abdomen, and calves of the legs; all other parts now feel the full force of this "heavy wet" in a way that calls for some little effort to keep the breath of life in the lungs.

Whatever calculations in hydrostatics he may have made, he now realizes for the first time the full force of the theory. Talk of a thousand of brick! It is no sort of a simile for the way in which this water comes down upon him. Most relentless douche! Persevering torrent! Magnificient waterpower to set the wheels of life in motion! Who can feel it and doubt the potency of water to cure or kill, and not look with contempt on the impotence of phials and pill-boxes? Down, right down it comes, bearing its victim to the floor, cudgelling the shoulders, thundering down the back, knocking down against the short ribs, grinding along the spine as if a big rasp was filing away the points of the back bone, bastinadoing the feet, feruling the hands, and making all parts tingle as if a pudding-stick of extra power were renewing the coporal punishment of his schoolboy days. The whole surface is soon excited to vigorous action, every organ is aroused, and all the fluids of the system are set coursing like mad through the capillaries into even the uttermost corner of the little toe. The morbid humors, beaten up in all their lurking places, rush hither and yon to escape through the pores, or burst forth like lava in volcanic boils.

After dressing, there is a walk to be taken, usually the longest of the day, to expend the surplus strength derived from this tonic of all tonics. In cold weather you are impelled to put your legs to the very best speed. In summer, and especially in such weather as we have now, the sensation as you go out into the oven-like atmosphere is really droll. The sun basks down upon you as if it mistook you for a loaf of dough, and the hot steam from the earth rises up on every side. As you pass by the fields the mower lazily whets his scythe to excuse his conscience from mowing; the cows lazily chew their cuds in the shade, and the wild flowers drowsily droop their heads and close their eyes; all things tell of heat and extreme lassitude, yet you yourself are fresh, cool, without perspiration, and vigorous. The glistening atmosphere is only a luxurious hot air-bath, and you stride along on the "four mile circuit," snuffing the clover-breath, as briskly as one who of a cool autumn morning

"Brushes with hasty steps the dew away,
To meet the sun upon the upland lawn."

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☞One of the enormous charges against Gen. Irvin, for which, as Locofoco prints would have it, the people ought to reject him, is that he voted against refunding Gen. Jackson's fine. Upon examining the Extra Globe, first session of the 28th Congress, page 120, it will be found that Gen. Irvin voted in the *affirmative* on the question. This charge being disposed of, what shall we have next.—*Penn. Intelligencer.*

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The capperas works of Mr. Craig, at Wheeling, Va. were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. At Pittsburgh, the same day the Mount Emmet House, owned by Hugh Sweeny, was consumed. Loss $6000—insured for $3000.

# SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of *Philadelphia* at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.



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FOR DIRECTORS OF THE POOR,
**Samuel Will, 3 years,**
**Henry Frank. 1 year.**


## HEAR COL. DONIPHAN.

Fellow citizens! What have we gained by this war! Of Gen. Taylor I can safely speak, having been through all his lines of operation. He has gained four distinguished victories—perhaps the most brilliant victories that have ever been gained on the continent and yet he has gained nothing. Why, sir, (turning to Mr Benton) is it that the efforts of our army are like the efforts of a fevered patient, who spends all his strength in spasms and as soon as they are over is protrasted? After the brilliant victories they have achieved *they have been forced for want of men, ammunition, money, and conveyances, to lie idle until the enemy have been able to gain strength anew, and then the Battles have to be fought over again. In our victories nothing has been gained.* Suppose Gen. Taylor remains where he is, will he have gained anything? He has been there ever since last September, *and unless some better means are afforded him he will remain there until next October. The expense of this war is enormous. I have been told that* $1,000,000 *a week has been paid to sustain the war, and yet Gen. Taylor lies in the very position where he was eight months ago, and there he must lie!*

Although I have not been over Gen. Scott's line of operations, yet it is clear that he cannot sustain himself from his want of means. He may take the city of Mexico, but he cannot sustain himself there—take it he may, but it is impossible for him to keep it. For Santa Anna although he was stoned when he went to the city of Mexico, from some cause has gained new strength, (some have thought that it arose from General Scott's proclamation) and he will soon have an army sufficient to cope with Gen. Scott.

The above extract is taken from the speech delivered by the gallant Col. DONIPHAN, on his return to St. Louis, with his brave volunteers, after one of the most brilliant campaigns on record. The North American truly says—"that coming from his mouth, the victor in a battle which Col. Benton pronounced "one of the military marvels of the age," they will sound in the ears, and sink into the hearts of the whole country as a confirmation of the charges so often brought against the Administration, of waging the Mexican war so carelessly and supinely, —of neglecting,—nay, almost of abandoning in the heart of the enemy's country, the troops sent thither to conquer a peace.

Of the merits of the war Col. Doniphan says:

It is not for me fellow citizens, to discuss the merits of this war. But it is natural that I, for one, should say something in relation to it. IT IS A STRANGE WAR; when first commenced, it was denounced by a large party in our country—the party to which I belong—as a war for political purposes. But, when soldiers were to be raised for the prosecution, you find that men of all parties—the opposers and the advocates, the accusers and the accused—were ready to engage in the war; to rally under the same standard, to fight in the same tented field What a spectacle for the people of the Old World to gaze upon.

These extracts prove Col. Doniphan to be a rank "Mexican Whig," notwithstanding all his forced marches and hard fighting. The Colonel must put a bridle upon his tongue, or he will be hauled up by the Polk and Santa Anna party for affording "aid and comfort" to the enemy notwithstanding his gallant services.—*B. & S. Journal.*

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

## Gen. Taylor and the Presidency.

The Texas Annexation Scheme inflicted JAMES K. POLK upon the country as its President. The Mexican War is a fruit of Annexation. And in Prosecuting that War, Gen. TAYLOR is carving his way to the Presidency. Annexation and War are a portion of our National History—a dark chapter written on stained pages—but veritable History nevertheless. The future, should Gen. Taylor live, is as certain as the past. And thus a War, brought upon us by scheming demagogues with high-reaching aspirations, has confounded and overwhelmed them all! The best and brightest feature in this great National drama, is, that the Presidancy has been unconsciously won. The result was achieved before the thought was entertained. There may be danger in the example. Men may be led hereafter to seek the Councils of the Nation through its Camp. But opportunities will not often occur unless our form of Government undergoes a change. As a Republic, we shall not become a Warlike Nation. The expense and the experience of the existing War will serve us for a quarter of a century. While healing the wounds and paying the debt incurred during the Mexican War, we shall be in no danger from Military Chieftains.

Since Gen. Taylor is to be President, we must rely upon his wisdom and patriotism for an enlightened and upright Administration of the Government. For this, we have, in a life devoted to the faithful discharge of responsible and perilous duties, and a character above reproach, very strong guarantees. And, for ourselves, we would prefer to rely upon these rather than to ask or receive professions or pledges. We are content with the general knowledge that Gen. Taylor is, in head and heart, a Whig. Thus, imbued, we doubt not but that he will carry out Whig principles.

Among the annoyances incident to the position in which Gen. Taylor finds himself, is a sort of "fire in the rear" which political Letter Writers are sure to keep up. And just now the old Veteran is in more danger from these paper vollies than from the "grape and canister" of the Mexicans. It is difficult, we know, for a public man to refuse to answer a civil Letter. But under the circumstances, we cannot but regard the Letters of officious Politicians, asking replies from Gen Taylor, as both improper and impertinent. In nine cases out of ten, the writers are riggling for favor or consideration. The motive of these busy-bodies, however plausibly concealed, is an unworthy one. The country, we are quite sure, would hold Gen. Taylor excused for entirely disregarding this numerous class of correspondents.

Meanwhile Gen. Taylor's acceptance of the nomination of the Democratic Whigs of New Jersey, as a candidate for President, is couched in a becoming spirit and conveyed in appropriate language:

Headquarters Army of Occupation,
Camp near Monterey, Mex, June 22 '47.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge, with sentiments of high gratification, the receipt of a copy of the Resolutions recently adopted at a meeting of the Democratic Whigs of the county of Mercer, New Jersey.

My thanks are specially due to my friends of the State of New Jersey, for their flattering expression of approval and esteem, and which I can assure them is as truly reciprocated.

I embrace this occasion to remark, that if the people of the country desire to place me in the high office of Chief Magistracy, I do not feel myself at liberty to refuse; but, on the contrary; in that position, as well as one more humble, it will ever be my pride and constant endeavor to serve the country with all the ability I possess.

Please convey these my thanks and brief acknowledgments to the citizens of the County of Mercer. I wish them and yourself much prosperity and happiness.

With great respect, I remain your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.

Dr. John T. Clarke, Secretary of Public Meeting at Trenton, N. J.

CAUTION TO ICE-CREAMERS.—The Nantucket Inquirer of the 9th instant says:—"A quantity of lemon ice cream had been put into a freezer on Tuesday morning, and allowed to remain there, in liquid state, until Wednesday noon, when it was frozen, and about thirty gentlemen and ladies ate pretty freely of the cream. The consequence was, that they were all made sick, a few of them so severely, that for an hour or two during the night, it was feared they would not recover. All however, are now convalescent. The action of the acid in the mixture on the the tin lining of the freezer, for more than twenty-four hours, produced an active poison, and the sufferers may congratulate themselves that they escaped with only being made sick. A tin vessel of vanilla cream stood unfrozen in the same way, from Tuesday till Wednesday, but those who ate of that were not all injured by it."

## FROM SALTILLO, (MEXICO.)

The Cincinnati Signal states that the following extracts are from letters addressed to an officer lately of the First Ohio Regiment, and are written by a gentleman prominent in the army, and who has the best means of information:

"HEADQUARTERS, SALTILLO, JUNE 17.

"According to my promise, I avail myself a little leisure to inform you of the 'news in front.' Gen. WOOL, as usual, is devoting himself to the drill and discipline of the troops, and under his indefatigable exertions the new levies will soon be capable of good service. Only three companies are quartered at this place to protect the stores and regulate the city. I begin to think the prospect of a forward movement is almost hopeless. The efforts making at San Luis Potosi to check our advance are represented as formidable. Gen. Valencia is no doubt there, trying hard to reorganize an army. A Mexican, who came from there a few days ago, reported 6,000 regular and 8,000 irregular troops. This may be an exaggeration, but you know we never found their force less numerous than they represent it. That extraordinary efforts are making to reanimate the Mexicans, I have no doubt; and if we go forward, we are sure to have a fight at San Luis, for we must advance with an inferior force.

"I have just heard from a Mexican that there are some 900 of the enemy's troops encamped at Potosi, a hacienda about twenty-eight leagues from this place, and to the left of the main road to San Luis. The fellow has been forwarded to Gen. Wool's headquarters 'for further examination.'"

"HEADQUARTERS, SALTILLO, JUNE 25.

"Another package of papers and letters has been captured, which give news from San Luis up to the 14th instant. They state that a union of seven States, adjacent to San Luis, has been made, for the purpose of resisting any treaty that may be made at Mexico or elsewhere. Delegates met at Lagos on the 26th ultimo, and swore to sustain the constitution of 1824.

"The forces at San Luis were last week ordered to march on us at this place, and they did so until the advance brigade got within about twenty leagues, when a parley and mutiny arose among themselves, and they retired. Gen. WOOL made preparations to receive them at any point; but their courage failed, and we now think they will direct their efforts towards Gen. SCOTT. The news from that region is through Mexican papers only.—Gen. Scott is surrounded, they say, in Puebla. Gen. Santa Anna has about 25,000 troops at the city of Mexico and seventy pieces of cannon. The papers state that Gen. Alvan has taken post, with 4,000 lancers, between Puebla and Perote, and that the Mexican forces are daily augmenting.

"You may therefore get news of a battle on that line before you receive this.—I think, from this last demonstration against this line, no new effort will be made against us.

"We have now about 2,000 troops here, and are daily expecting more. There are no prospects of an early peace or an early march, and we are doomed to look on and wait for forces."

The Southern mail of last evening furnished the following in confirmation of the above, as well as some additional intelligence of the condition of things in the district under the command of Gen. TAYLOR. It is copied from the Matamoras Flag of the 14th instant:

"Gen. TAYLOR is still at Walnut Springs, quietly awaiting the arrival of those reinforcements so often promised, and always delayed. He desires to go forward or back; thinks he has a prospect of getting more reinforcements than necessary for mere garrison duty in this country, but not enough to prosecute hostile movements. He has 120,000 rations, 800 wagons, and 2,000 mules waiting ready to move forward.

"The camp near Mier, designed as the headquarters of Gen. Hopping and the "School of Instruction," has been selected at the Sulphur Springs, about three miles from Mier, at the junction of the Alamo river with the Rio Grande. It is said to be a delightful place, and some 1,500 troops are already collected there. Col. Belknap and Major Crossman started from Camargo on the 8th instant, on the Rough and Ready steamer, designing to try the navigation to the new camp.

"It was rumored along the road that Urrea was on this side of the mountains, but it was not generally believed in Camargo or above there on the line; the country wore the appearance of perfect quiet, and there was no interest in either present or prospective operations.

"At this place Mexican reports assume a more concise form, and we are forced to give credit to some of them. It is beyond doubt that Urrea is on this side of the mountains. We have positive information of his being in Victoria five days ago and of his having arrested the Governor of this State, and sent him under guard to the city of Mexico, charged with hatching treason against the Mexican Government. It is also pretty certain that a nephew of Canales has been arrested and shot by his order, treasonable correspondence having been found in his possession.—The Department of Tamaulipas is put under contribution for a large sum of money, and Urrea is deputed to enforce its collection with the bayonet. There is a report that he has left Victoria with the design of attacking Tampico, in conjunction with troops from San Luis; but this rumor we cannot trace to any reliable source."

Spurious notes, altered from $2's to $10's, on the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, have been put in circulation in Balt.

## DEATH OF FIVE CHILDREN.

A very melancholy accident occurred yesterday opposite this city, the particulars of which are summed up in the following, which we take from the Telegraph.

An accident of the most distressing nature, involving the lives of five human beings, occurred in Sligo, between four and five o'clock on Monday afternoon, Mr. Givner, school teacher, whose school is on the side of the hill, had just given the children the customary recess, and a number of them were playing under the school house, a small one story frame building, elevated at the lower end several feet from the ground, when a large stone, weighing we suppose at least half a ton, loosed from the earth by the rains, rolled down the hill almost with the velocity of lightning, striking one end of the school house, knocking it off its props and crushing a number of the children who were playing under it. The teacher saw the stone coming and jumped through the window just in time to save himself.

The following are the names:

Killed: Charles Doran, aged 8 years; Morgan Richards, aged 7 years; John Davis, aged 10 years; Oliver M'Aninch, aged 10 years; John Cassidy, aged 7 years. They were all dead when taken from under the house. John Crogan was slightly injured, and Robt. M'Corkle dangerously. A number of other children were under the house at the time, but providentially escaped unhurt. The sympathy of our citizens are with the bereaved parents.

This is the second accident of the kind that happened in Sligo within the last four years.

Most of the Mills on the opposite side the river have been stopped yesterday and to-day from the mourning thus brought into so many families in the vicinity.—Pitts Amer.

## MARRIAGE BY STEAM.

The village of California (we suppose a number of blacksmith shops and stores constitute it a village) the county seat of the new county Moniteau, was the scene of a Marriage a few days since, remarkable only for the locomotive speed of the courtship that preceeded it. The bridegroom, a citizen of Benton county, Mo., on arriving in California, stepped in a store, and politely informed the measurer of tape, who stood quietly behind the counter, yard-stick in hand, in expectation of the entrance of a customer, that he was in want of a wife, and that if he knew of any woman who was in a similar situation in regard to a husband, he was "her man." The gentleman to whom he applied himself replied, that there was at his house a lady who had remained "in maiden meditation, fancy free" for some years past; but that he had no doubt that a gentleman of the Benton'an's distinguished appearance and pleasing manners could carry the citadel of her heart by storm. An introduction was then solicited, the store door was closed, and—presto! the modern cœlebs stands in the presence of the tall Californian.—He said nought of love, he said nought of dying, but like a plain, blunt man, he plunged IN MEDIAS RES by the inquiry whether she wanted to marry? She told him she didn't "want to do anything else." He then asked if she would marry a man about his size—she told him she "would do nothing shorter." Being answered according to his wishes, he sought out a justice near at hand, and in fifteen minutes after his entrance into the village, a bachelor and a perfect stranger, he was the wedded lord of one of California's fairest daughters. When we last saw the wedded couple, they were mounted upon a poney, wending their way to the husband's beautiful home on the banks of the Osage.—Ful. Telegraph.

THE LOUISVILLE MYSTERY.—A few days ago a young lady walked into a clothing store at Louisville, purchased a suit of clothes (as she alleged) for her husband, and then walked out. Not many minutes after this transaction, she was seen in the neighborhood of the store in the very garments she had purchased for her husband. Curiosity was excited, the police were on the *qui vive*, but the young lady, some how or other, could not be found. The Cincinnati Herald thus solves the mystery:

"We have at last found out the secret of the mysterious lady who was the cause of so much speculation at Louisville. On Wednesday, as we were informed by respectable authority, a drayman on Main street, near Sixth, was accosted by a young gentleman, who asked him if he knew where a certain person lived, mentioning the name of a keeper of a house of ill fame. The drayman said that he did. Whereupon the young gentleman offered him five dollars if he would show him the house. He did so, and on arriving was requested by the gentleman to walk with him up stairs, which he did.—When up stairs the stranger asked for Mary——. She came down, when he announced himself as her brother, whom she had not seen for years. Quite a talk ensued, when Mary asked for her sister and family. The supposed young gentleman announced himself the sister, and opening his vest, proved it. Thereupon ensued tears, showing a world of natural affection, which was too real for doubting. The couple then went out of the house, and, taking the Pittsburgh packet, left the city. The disguised sister had learned the condition of the one here, and had assumed this disguise that she might safely gain admission, and induce her to leave. She took the drayman with her that she might run no risk of personal danger."

What more touching illustration could be furnished of sister's love.

HEROISM IN A CHILD.—Two little children of Mr. Robert Donnell, of Montgomery, Alabama, were severely scalded on the 25th ultimo by the upsetting of a tea kettle. One of them, a little boy, died in a few hours. The Journal relates of the little sufferer, only seven years old, that when the servant rushed to remove the kettle from off him, he cried out, "Let me alone and save sister;" and throughout evinced great patience and equinamity until death closed the scene of suffering.

## Pittsburgh Market.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, | $4 25 | a | 4 37 |
| Wheat | 85 | a | 87 |
| Rye | 40 | a | 00 |
| Corn | 00 | a | 45 |
| Oats | 28 | a | 30 |
| Barley, | 35 | a | 40 |
| Bacon, hams, per lb | 0 | a | 8 |
| Pork | 00 | a | 5 |
| Lard, | 0 | a | 8 |
| Tallow, rendered | 0 | a | 00 |
| " rough | 0 | a | 00 |
| Butter, in kegs, | 00 | a | 00 |
| " roll, | 8 | a | 10 |
| Cheese Western Reserve | 6 | a | 7 |
| " Goshen, | 00 | a | 00 |
| Apples green, per barrel, | 0 00 | a | 0 00 |
| " dried per bushel, | 50 | a | 56 |
| Peaches, | 1 25 | a | 1 50 |

## Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

| PENNSYLVANIA. | | OHIO. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Pittsburg | par | State Bk & branches | 1 |
| Exchange bank | par | Mount Pleasant | " |
| Mer. & Manf. bank | par | Steubenville | " |
| Bks. of Philadelphia | par | St. Clairsville | " |
| Girard bank | par | Marietta | " |
| Bk. of Germantown | par | New Lisbon | " |
| " Chester county | par | Cincinnati Banks | " |
| " Delaware Co | par | Columbus do | " |
| " Montgomery Co | par | Circleville | " |
| " Northumberland | par | Zanesville | " |
| Columbia Bridge co | par | Putnam | " |
| Doylestown bank | par | Wooster | " |
| Far. Bk Reading | par | Massillon | " |
| Far bk Bucks Co | par | Sandusky | " |
| Far bk Lancaster | par | Geauga | " |
| Lancaster Co bank | par | Norwalk | " |
| Lancaster bank | par | Cleveland | " |
| United States bank | 30 | Xenia | " |
| Brownsville " | ¼ | Dayton | " |
| Washington " | ¼ | Western Reserve | " |
| Gettysburgh " | ¼ | Franklin Bk Columbus | " |
| Chambersburg | ¼ | Chillicothe | " |
| Susquehanna Co bk | 5 | Lake Erie | " |
| Lehigh county bank | – | Sciota | " |
| Lewistown | ¼ | Lancaster | 10 |
| Middletown | ¼ | Hamilton | 13 |
| Carlisle | ¼ | Granville | 50 |
| Erie bank | ¼ | Farmers Bk Canton | 30 |
| Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg | " | Urbana | 50 |
| | | MARYLAND. | |
| Harrisburg | " | Baltimore banks | par |
| Honesdale | " | B. & O. R. R. Scrip | 10 |
| Lebanon | " | Cumb. Bk Allegany | ¾ |
| Pottsville | " | Far, bk of Maryland | " |
| Wyoming | " | Far.& M.bk Frederick | " |
| York Bank | " | Frederick co bank | " |
| West Branch bank | " | Hagerstown bank | " |
| Relief Notes | " | Mineral bank | " |
| Merchants & Man bk | | Patapsco bank | " |
| Pitts. relief notes | par | Washington bank | " |
| City & County Scrip | ¾ | Bank of Westminster | " |

## PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, the subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, on Saturday the 21st day of August next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Rosanna Shaffer, deceased, viz: A certain messuage, plantation, or

### Tract of Land,

situated in Somerset township, one-fourth mile east of the Borough of Somerset, at the point where the Bedford & Somerset and Cumberland & Somerset Turnpike Roads intersect. Containing One hundred and forty-five Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Chorpenning, and others, about 80 Acres cleared, on which are erected a large two story Dwelling House, a one story Log Dwelling House, a large Barn, and other Buildings; there is also an excellent coal bank on the premises.

I will also sell at the same time and place the yearly Quit Rents or reservations of ground rents, on the following Lots situated in the Borough of Somerset, viz: No. 45, 55, 65, 111, 125, 182, 203, 213, 239, 249, and 159.

TERMS—one third in hand and the remainder in three equal annual payments without Interest, payments to be secured by Judgment Bonds.

JOHN O. KIMMEL,
July 6-47-4t. Trustee.

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery: also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the last Monday of August next, (30th day) in pursuance of which precept

**Public Notice is hereby given**, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1847.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH *Sheriff.*

## Cumberland Market.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, | per barrel, | $5 00 a | 5 75 |
| Wheat, | per bushel, | 0 60 a | 90 |
| Rye, | " | 60 a | 0 70 |
| Corn, | " | 60 a | 0 62 |
| Oats, | " | 33 a | 0 35 |
| Potatoes | " | 62 a | 0 75 |
| Apples, | " | 0 00 a | 0 00 |
| " dried | " | 50 | 75 |
| Peaches dried | " | 1 50 a | 1 75 |
| Butter, | per pound, | 00 a | 0 00 |
| Beef, | " | 0 a | 0 6 |


## BOLTING CLOTHS

**TO Millers.**—T. B. Kehler & Co., have just received a large and well selected lot of the old Anchor Brand

**BOLTING CLOTHS.**

which will be sold lower than ever offered in our market. The article has been well known, having given general satisfaction heretofore. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to examine our Stock, as we obtain them direct from the agent in New York, and can sell them on better terms than have been offered in this market. Inquire of T. B. KEHLER & CO.
July 27-47. Opposite Mineral Bank, Cumberland, Md.


## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

AT a meeting the Burgesses and Town Council on the 13th inst., the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Borough Auditors be instructed to make report to the next meeting of the Burgesses and Council on the 3d August next, of their settlements with the late officers, and also of all claims due to and by the Borough."

In pursuance of the above resolution, all persons having claims against the Borough are required to produce them to the undersigned on or before Tuesday, the 3d August next.

EDWARD SCULL,
JOHN M. HOLDERBAUM.
Somerset, July 27, 47-2t. Auditors.

## LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for Trial at August Term 1847, commencing on the 30th day and last Monday in August.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rhees and wife | vs | Phillippi |
| Clester's use | vs | Craig |
| Neff's use | vs | Hay's Ex'trs. |
| Bowers | vs | McCullough |
| Moyers | vs | Beighley |
| Picking | vs | Alwine |
| Berkey | vs | Knupp |
| Ankeny | vs | Brom |
| Fream | vs | Freams Ex'trs. |
| Koontz | vs | Koontz's Ad'mr. |
| Rowan & Baldwin | vs | Miller |
| Reed | vs | Reed |
| Bell et al | vs | Horner |
| Brook's & Co's use | vs | McChesney and Allen |

A. J. OGLE, Proth'y.
Proth'y Office Somerset, July 27, 1847.

## JURY LIST.

### For August Term, 1847.

GRAND JURORS.

Somerset borough,
William Mong, Curtis Kooser.

Somerset township,
Daniel Adams, George Cobaugh, Peter Friedline, Nicholas Flamm.

Stoystown borough,
Lewis Allen, Edward Bevin.

Paint township,
Daniel Berkey, of P.

Southampton township,
Daniel Bowman.

Conemaugh township,
Elijah Berkey, Samuel Custer, John Howard.

Shade township,
Henry Berkeypile.

Summit township,
John Fike, Jr.

Stonycreek township,
Edward Glessner, William Sivits.

Brothersvalley township,
Benjamin Glass.

Milford township,
Michael Kimmel, John Mason, Jonas Younkin.

Turkeyfoot township,
Peter Lanning, Jacob H. Rush.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Somerset borough,
Frederick Weimer, John J. Schell, John A. Snyder, Jacob Koontz.

Somerset township,
Alexander Landis, John Swank, Samuel Pile, of A., Michael Forney, Solomon Boucher, Jacob Good, Abraham Brugh, Michael Shaffer.

Milford township,
Joseph B. Critchfield, Jesse Critchfield, Michael S. Shultz.

Turkeyfoot township,
Conrad Lint, David Jennings, John K. McMillen, George Philippi, Israel Rhoads.

Addison township,
John Morrow.

Greenville township,
Jeremiah Glodfelty.

Elklick township,
Josiah Dively, Daniel L. Miller, Elijah Wagoner, Jenkins Griffith.

Jenner township,
Henry Betz, Joseph Boyers.

Berlin borough,
George Heffley.

Shade township,
Jesse Slick, John Wagoner, David Cristey.

Southampton township,
George Cook, Jr.

Brothersvalley township,
Henry Suter, Michael Snyder, Samuel Boger.

Summit township,
Abraham Beachy.

Allegheny township,
Edward Dorsey.

# SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1847.


FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1848.

## GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

## HON. ANDREW STEWART.

*Subject to the decision of a National Convention.*

### THE LOCOFOCO FREE TRADE TARIFF.

Now, that the famine in Europe is stayed and the unusual demand for American breadstuffs is likely to cease, we shall soon see by the amount of revenue that will be collected in the ordinary course of trade, what the General Government has gained by a reduction of duties upon foreign merchandize. It will be recollected that the plea for the reduction was, that it would be the means of increasing the revenue. Another six months will show whether such will be the effect. In the next place we shall see also its effects upon the agriculture and manufactures of our country. The general state of the market, the demand for and price of labor, the value of raw materials as well as of the articles manufactured from them, and the financial condition of those engaged in manufactures, will all tend to show the operations of free trade and its effect upon our prosperity. Then the people will know how far they have been deluded and injured by the policy which the present Administration has introduced and is determined to pursue to the end of its term. By that time, too, they will know a little more respecting the "rise and progress" of the Mexican War, and of the amount of life and treasure it has cost, if it shall then have been terminated, and will therefore be in possession of facts sufficient to enable them to decide correctly in regard to the merits or demerits of the Polk Administration.

### THE MARKETS.

Philadelphia.—Flour, western $5,75—fresh $5,50 a $5,75. Wheat, Prime Red $1,25; white $1,28 a 1,30. Corn, yellow 75c.

New York.—Flour, moderate sales at former quotations.

Baltimore.—Flour, $5,50 a $5,68.—Wheat, Prime white $1,25, red $1,46 a 1,17. Corn, white 67c; yellow 75c.

☞Messrs. Armstrong & Co., of our borough, have their foundry now in successful operation and will be able to furnish castings of every description. We understand that they have supplied themselves with metal of excellent quality, and, having attached a steam engine to the establishment, are prepared to fill orders on short notice.

☞The Whigs of Maine held their State Convention week before last and nominated DAVID BROWN for Governor. A resolution was passed declaring in favor of a National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

VERMONT–*Nominations.*–The Whigs have nominated Hon. Horace Easton, present incumbent, for Governor; Hon. Leonard Sargeant for Lieutenant Governor, and George Howes, Esq., for Treasurer.

☞The young men of Baltimore are about raising a company of Light Artillery to go to Mexico.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—The work upon the Eastern division of this Road will commence on Monday next, and as soon as the hands can be mustered, in the neighborhood of our own city. One million of dollars has been paid in, and the road will be completed from Pittsburg to Philadelphia in twenty six months, and intermidiate points will be opened much sooner than this.

The contracts from Pittsburg upon this road were taken at $6,500 a mile. The Philadelphia Commercial List of Saturday says:

We take pleasure in stating that the sum of one million of dollars for subscriptions to the stock of this road have already been put under contract on very favorable terms. Next week we may expect the Governor to issue his proclamation declaring the law granting the "Right of way" to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company null and void.—Pittsb. Gazette.

A NEW TRACK.—The "Carlisle Herald" of Wednesday says, the "Cumberland Valley Rail Road co., has made arrangements to lay a new track on the road between Carlisle and Harrisburg and will commence the work without delay. The new rail will be a heavy bar of nearly double the thickness and weight of the old bar, and make a road far superior to the old for travelling purposes. This is a great improvement, and the increased business of the road we donbt not will warrant the company ere long in extending the new track over the entire line.

### THE NEXT CONGRESS.

THE HOUSE PROBABLY WHIG.

Some months back, the Washington Union predicted, with no little confidence, that there would be a Democratic majority in the next House of at least sixteen. New York voted giving 23 Whigs instead of the 14 which the Union allowed, and straightway another estimate was framed, making the majority 10. This estimate, and the actual result in the States that have voted, are as follows:

| | *Union's Estimate.* Locos. | *Actual Result.* Locos. |
|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire (vac.,) | 2 | 0 |
| Connecticut, | 1 | 0 |
| Virginia, | 13 | 8 |
| Total, | 16 | 8 |

This makes a difference of seven in the number of Locos, and (not counting as a Whig the Independent elected in New Hampshire,) a difference of 13 in the relation of parties, which would exceed by three the estimated majority of ten; and to this should be added the two members claimed from Wisconsin, making a clear Whig majority of 5. The following is the Union's estimate for the States where elections are yet to be held:

| | Whig | Loco Foco. |
|---|---|---|
| Maine (vacancies,) | 0 | 4 |
| Rhode Island (vac.,) | 1 | 0 |
| Maryland, | 4 | 2 |
| North Carolina, | 6 | 3 |
| Alabama, | 1 | 6 |
| Mississippi, | 0 | 4 |
| Louisiana, | 1 | 3 |
| Kentucky, | 7 | 3 |
| Tennessee, | 5 | 6 |
| Indiana, | 2 | 8 |
| Iowa, | 0 | 2 |
| Virginia (vacancy,) | 0 | 1 |
| | 27 | 42 |
| Already elected, | 90 | 69 |
| | 116 | 111 |

The summing up shows that unless the Union can frame another estimate, the Whigs must have a majority. The N. Y. Express makes the same estimate that we have made, except that it counts two Whigs from New Hampshire.—*Penn. Intelligencer.*

### PENN'A RAIL ROAD.

The following communication was obligingly left on our table yesterday afternoon.

On the 22d inst. proposals were received for the construction of fifteen miles of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, commencing within the city of Pittsburgh, and extending eastward through the villages of East Liberty and Wilkensburgh, to a point on Turtlecreek about one mile below the junction of Turtle and Brush Creeks.

From this point eastward extensive surveys are in progress, but the route is yet undecided through Westmoreland county.

The number of bidders at the letting was very large, embracing an unusual number of competent and experienced contractors, and the competition was exceedingly close. The President of the company, S. V. Merrick, Esq. and a committee of the Directors, Messrs, Toland, Magee and Wright, were in attendance and after a careful and laborious investigation, declared the following list of successful competitors.

Sections, Nos. 1, 4, 9, 10,—Joseph Hunt,
" " 2, 11, 13.—J. Rehrar and J. & J. A. Irvin.
" " 3—Collins. Reside & Co.
" " 5—Collins, McFarland & Stewart.
" " 6—Lutz and Wallace.
" " 7, 8—Nester & Co.
" " 12—Rehrar, Black, Irvin, & Co.
" " 14—Sterrit, Humbird and Co.
" " 15—C. Cherry.

We are pleased to learn that the work has been let on very favorable terms, and that its cost will be much less than the estimates, either of the present or former Engineers.—Pitts. Amer.

### RAILROAD ALLOTMENT.

The eighteen sections of the Central railroad commencing at Harrisburgh and running to the Juniata aqueduct, were allotted on Friday last to the following contractors:

Sect. No. 1. Chas. Murray & Jas. Duffy.
" 2. J. M'Mahon.
" 3. "
" 4. Gamble and Oliver.
" 5. Reilly, Kerns and Gaynor.
" 6. Baron, Hague and Tustin.
" 7. Geo. Blattenberger.
" 8. Baron, Hague and Tustin.
" 9. Lane Schofield.
" 10. Henry Church & Co.
" 11. Schuyler, M'Reynold & Co.
" 12. " " "
" 13. Drums and Anderson.
" 14. Gamble and Oliver.
" 15. Garrett and Garver.
" 16. Gilson & Co.
" 17. Miller, Moore and Elliott.
" 18. Jackson M'Fadden.

*Penn. Intelligencer.*

### THE DIFFERENCE.

The Locofocos seem to be no little puzzled to know how the Whigs, who denounce Mr. Polk and his Mexican war, can consistently support General Scott or Taylor, who have so signally distinguished themselves by the achievements of the armies under their commands in this same war. Would they be equally puzzled to discover why the Incendiary, who applies the torch to his neighbour's building, should be punished for crime, while the Fireman who distinguishes himself in the effort to extinguish the flames and arrest the conflagration, is rewarded for his deeds?—*Star and Banner.*

The WHIGS of Georgia offer a reward of $5000 to be paid on the production of legal proof that the following named gentlemen have either sons or sons-in-law in the army in Mexico, viz:

James K. Polk, President of the United States.

James Buchanan, his Secretary of State,

William L. Marcy, his Secretary of War,

John Y. Mason, his Secretary of the Navy,

Cave Johnson, his Post Master General,

Robert J. Walker, his Secretary of the Treasury,

Nathan Clifford, his Attorney General.

These are Mr. Polk's official advisers, and Mr. Polk himself. They are the men responsible for the war, and its authors. Now mark the contrast between them and the Whigs. Henry Clay has lost a noble son in this war. Senator Crittendon had another, a volunteer, in the thickest of the fight at Buena Vista, and Daniel Webster a son who has been temporarily driven home by sickness.—Generals Scott and Tayler, too, with a majority under their respective commands are Whigs, and we only wish we could put these Heads of Departments at the HEAD of an Army, or a column of troops. They would, we believe, make peace with all becoming promptness and with due reciprocity.—Pitts. Gaz.

### HOW IS THIS?

The *Union* of Thursday night contains the following editorial paragraph:

"We deem it probable that if Mr. Buchanan's despatch had been transmitted to the Mexican Government immediately after the battle of Cerro Gordo, we should have had peace beiore this period. Why it was not so transmitted is a *grave question*; but we undertake to assert, confidently, that this was not the fault of Mr. Trist. On the contrary, he did every thing in his power to have it forwarded through General Scott."

Here would seem to be an imputation of some sort on General SCOTT, and we believe it is the second time that the Union has intimated some delinquency in that officer in regard to the object of Mr. TRIST's mission to Mexico. In this instance, however, we apprehend that the Union has shot its bolt in the dark. The battle of Cerro Gordo occurred on the 18th April, at that time "Mr. Buchanan's despatch" was scarcely written; it is dated in this city on the 15th of April, only two days before the battle, and Mr. Trist, who conveyed it to Mexico, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 5th of May, and at Jalapa, General Scott's headquarters, on the 14th of May. How then could the General have forwarded a despatch "immediately after the battle of Cerro Gordo" which did not reach him until nearly a month after that battle.—Nat. Int.

"MEXICAN WHIGS."—*A part of them in the Army at Buena Vista.*—A correspondent of the Norfolk, Va., Herald, says of the officers in his regiment:

Of the 13 captains, 9 are Whigs.
Of the 39 lieutenants, 28 are Whigs.

The Colonel and Major are Whigs, and the Lieut. Col., although a Democrat, is an open advocate for "Old Rough and Ready" for the Presidency. Two thirds of the rank ank file of the Regiment are also Whigs. Gen. Wool, who is now in commond of our division, is a Whig, as also a large majority of the officers in the North Carolina and Mississippi regiments, and I am satisfied that if an election was to take place in our camp to-day on political grounds, that we could show you a "Bethel," if not an "Old Trap" majority. After this statement of facts, I think you will agree with me that the Whigs have a curious way of affording "aid and comfort to the enemy." Santa Anna, I am certain, thinks so; and I am sure he would rather receive such aid ond comfort as his friend James K. Polk afforded him, than any he has ever received from Taylor, Scott, Wool, &c."

We annex an extract from Gen. Taylor's letter to Gen. Gaines, written as long ago as Nov. 9th, 1846. It is not without interest at this time, especially the passages in italics:

"If we are, in the language of Mr. Polk and Gen. Scott, under the necessity of 'conquering a peace'—and that by taking the capital of the country—we must go to Vera Cruz, take that place, and then march on to the city of Mexico. To do so in any other direction, I consider out of question. But, admitting that we conquer a peace by doing so, say at the end of the next twelve months, will the amount of blood and treasure which must be expended in doing so, be compensated by the same? I think not, especially if the country we subdue is to be given up; and I imagine there are *but few individuals in our country who think of annexing Mexico with the United States.*"

☞If the Tariff of 1846 raised the price of Flour to eight and ten dollars a barrel, what has so suddenly reduced it to four, six and eight dollars a barrel? Can our neighbours of the "Union" and "Argus" tell? Why do they not now point exultingly to the result of their FREE TRADE doctrines? Has it, asks a temporary, "become disjointed and unable to perform its wonders because starvation is on the decrease?" When flour readily demanded $9 per barrel, the cry was raised that the Tariff of '46 was performing wonders, by creating a good market for the farmers, &c. But a change has taken place. Prices have tumbled down, and must fall still lower? What, then, we ask, is the cause of this change? We repeat the inquiry—what is wrong?—*Penn. Intelligencer.*

The Official paper announces the appointment by the President of the United States, of Colonel STERLING PRICE, of Missouri, the Colonel of a Regiment of Volunteers from that State now or lately on duty at Santa Fe, to be a Brigadier General in the Army of the United States, *vice* JEFFERSON DAVIS, who has declined accepting the commission. From the following paragraph from the St. Louis Republican it appears that a very flattering recommendation had been made of Col. Baker (late Commander of a Regiment of Illinois Volunteers) for the same appointment—too late, probably, to have reached the Executive before the appointment was filled:—Nat. Int.

"Col. BAKER.—We learn that this gallant officer has declined accepting the office of Colonel of the new regiment of Illinois volunteers, now nearly full. He has also declined the command, offered to him by the Secretary of War, of a batalion of veteran Illinois volunteers. With a very proper disregard of all party considerations, the members of the Illinois Convention, and the State officers at Springfield, have united pressing upon the President the appointment of Col. BAKER to be Brigadier General. The declension of this office by Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS offers to the President an opportunity of making a very acceptable appointment, and Illinois deserves this mark of regard for her military spirit, if any State in the Union does."

THE UNION JUSTIFIED.—The statement of the Union that Gen. Taylor has 10,000 men ready for active operations, which has been so singularly disproved by facts, has been explained by the Providence Journal, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 'Rough and Ready' himself equal to | 8000 |
| Actual force | 2000 |
| Total, | 10,000 |

**Married:**

On Sunday, the 1st of August instant, by John A. Baker, Esq., Mr. H. D. McCoy, to Miss Julia A. Walter, both of Centreville.

## *New Advertisements.*


### Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's in Elklick township, Somerset county, Pa., on the 13th day of July last, an indented apprentice to the Cabinet making business, named John M'Closkey, said runaway is between 22 and 23 years old, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, and dark complexion; had on when he left a brown frock coat; the above reward will be given to any person returning him, but no other charges paid,

AMBROSE BRIKE,
Aug 3 47-3t* FERDINAND BRIKE

### NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested that the following accounts have been filed in my office, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county for confirmation, on Monday the 30th day of August, 1847, viz:

The account of Christopher Beam, Sequestrator of the Somerset and Conemaugh Turnpike Road.

The account of John Schneider, Committee of Frederick Althouse a Lunatic.

The account of John Grove and Abraham Landis, Assignees of Peter Rhoads, under a voluntary assignment.

The account of John Grove and Abraham Landis, assignees of John Rhoads, under a voluntary assignment.

A. J. OGLE, Prot'y.
Prot'ys office, Som., July 31, '47.

### REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 6th day of September next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The account of Michael Shoaff, Administrator of Christian Shoaff dec'd.

The account of Jacob Miller, Executor of Jonathan Eash, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Adams, Administrator with the will annexed of Frederick Adams, dec,d.

The account of Thomas Hanna, Administrator with the will annexed of Jacob Minerd, dec'd.

The account of John Fair, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Fair dec'd.

The account of Samuel Swank, Executor &c., of Catharine Swank, dec'd.

The account of Abner Yoder, Administrator of John Wigle, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Hunsecker, acting Administrator of Jacob Swank, dec'd.

The Supplemental account of Samuel Kimmel, Guardian of the minor children of John Graham, dec'd.

The account of Mary Fream, late Mary Graham, Administratrix &c., of John Graham, dec'd.

The Account of Mary Fream, Executrix &c, of Smiley Fream, dec'd, as far as he was associated with her in the Administraiion *de bonis non* of John Graham, dec'd.

The account of George Meese, Administrator of Killian Koontz, dec'd.

The account of Casper Loechel, Administrator of Conrad Werner, dec'd.

The account of Chauncey F. Stoner and Jacob Stoner, Executors, &c., of Isaac Stoner, dec'd.

WM. H. PICKING,
August 3, 1847. Register.

NEARLY opposite J. Neff's Tavern you will find the Drug Store of
may11 S. KURTZ.

### NOTICE.

LEFT the subscriber, residing in Turkeyfoot township, on the 4th of July last, an indented servant named William Vought. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting him on my account.

DAVID HINEBAUGH.
August 3, 1847-3t.


*"Pro Bono Publico."*

### SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by way of public outcry, at the public square in the borough of Somerset, on *Friday, the 20th day of August next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim, of John Bell, of, in and to a certain

**Plantation or tract**

of land, situate in the township of Addison, Somerset county, Pa, containing 150 acres, more or less, about 110 acres clear, and about 20 acres in meadow; adjoining the National Road on the South, and lands of Andrew Mitchell, Thomas Glisson and Richard Brook, on which are erected a dwelling house one and a half story high, log barn, and stable and spring house, two apple orchards on the premises, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said John Bell, at the suit of Peter A. Beachy.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Joseph Pisel, of, in and to a certain

**Lot of Ground,**

situate in the Borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa, containing ¼ acre, more or less, adjoining a lot of Samuel Kimmel on the north and west, a lot of Jacob Hatmaker on the south, alley on the east, on which are erected a two story dwelling house and stable, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said Joseph Pisel, at the suit of George A Clarke & Mary Graham, trading under the firm of George A Clarke & Co.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest, and claim of Charles Miller, of, in and to a certain

**Tract of Land,**

situate in Greenville township, Somerset county, Pa, containing 10 acres more or less, about 3 acres clear adjoining lands of Daniel Yutzy, on which are erected a two story house and kitchen also a large stable and blacksmith shop, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said Charles Miller, at the suit of James Garretson, now for the use of William Gettemy.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Trent, of, in and to a certain

**Plantation or tract of land,**

situate in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pa, containing 226 acres more or less, about 100 acres clear, about 20 acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Daniel Coleman, John Cover, Daniel Shoemaker and others, on which are erected 2 log dwelling houses, a barn and stable, and an orchard on the premises, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said Samuel Trent, at the suit of Michael Frease, now for the use of Jost J. Stutzman.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
Sheriff's Office, Somerset, July 21, 1847. } Sheriff.


### PROPOSALS

FOR putting a cupola and roof upon Gideon Meeting House at Centreville will be received by either of the subscribers. Proposals to be handed in without delay.

AARON WILL,
HENRY SHAFF,
JONAS SHULTZ,
July 27, 1847. Committee.

### TO TEACHERS.

THE School Directors of Somerset Borough are desirous to employ **three** persons as teachers of Common Schools in said borough. The schools to commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1847.

By order of the Board of Directors,
july13 A. J. OGLE, Sec.

### Journeyman Blacksmith WANTED.

THE subscriber, residing in Lavansville, Somerset township, wishes to employ a Journeyman Blacksmith, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Any one who is a good workman and desirous of engaging, will please make application soon.

july13 JOHN THOMPSON.

### DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, Essences, Patent Medicines; Paints, Dyes, Oils, Varnishes, Painter's Brushes, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Confectionaries, Notions, &c.; a fresh supply on hand and for sale VERY CHEAP at the Drug Store of

WM. McCREERY,
May 4. Somerset, Pa.


### Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary, on the estate of Adam Brandt, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the deceased, on Saturday the 7th day of August next, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JACOB BRANDT,
JOSIAH BRANDT,
june22-'47-6t Executors.


### NOTICE.

LEFT the subscriber, residing in Turkeyfoot township, on the 4th of July last, an indented servant named William Vought. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting him on my account.

DAVID HINEBAUGH.
August 3, 1847-3t.

### BLANK DEEDS.

**A Lot of Blank Deeds just printed, on fine white paper, and now for sale at this office.**

### Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the Firm of Armstrong & Hume, in the Foundry Business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
JAMES M. HUME.
June 28, 1847.

N. B. The business will be carried on hereafter by Armstrong & Co., who hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage. july20-'47-3t

### IMPORTANT.

IT is necessary that my books should be speedily closed. Those indebted to me for subscription, job work or advertising, are therefore respectfully, ye earnestly requested to call and either pay their accounts, or give their obligations for what they severally owe. My books will be kept at the "Herald" office until and during the ensuing Court week, after which they will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace. It is hoped that all those interested will attend to this notice, and by so doing save costs. JONATHAN ROW.


IN the matter of the voluntary assignment of John Dull, for the benefit of his creditors, in the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa;

And now to wit, 3d May, 1847. The petition of Peter Dull was presented to the Court, setting forth that Jacob Knable, Jr., who had been appointed assignee of John Dull, and took upon himself the execution of the trust, has lately died without having made a final settlement and distribution to, and among the creditors of John Dull as by the aforesaid Deed of Trust was intended—therefore praying the Court to appoint some suitable person in his stead to take charge of the effects which were in the hands of Jacob Knable, Jr. and to execute the trust in pursuance of said deed of assignment, and according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

Whereupon the Court affix Monday the 30th day of August next, for the hearing in the matter.

A. J. OGLE, Prot'y.
June22-1847.


### NOTICE.

TO ALL PERSONS WHO KNOW THEMSELVES indebted for FEES and TAXES on suits brought or judgments entered during my term of office as Prothonotary. Stern necessity will compel me, however reluctant I may be after the

**10th day of September next,**

to enforce the collection of all fees, &c., that are not settled by cash or note before that time. I cannot longer consent to pay interest on moneys advanced for Taxes. Bills will be ready for all at next Court, which I trust will be attended to.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON.
july 13-1847-2m.

### CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

GORDON & MITCHELL.

Shop one door west of J. Neff's Tavern, and nearly opposite S. Kurtz's Drug Store, Main Street, Somerset, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country, that they intend to carry on the

**Chair Making Business,**

at their old stand, where they will constantly keep on hand and will make to order

**Common, Fancy, & Tippecanoe CHAIRS.**

**Settees & Boston Rocking Chairs,**

which they will sell very low for cash or exchange for lumber or approved country produce.

GEORGE L. GORDON,
C. F. MITCHELL.
june15-'47


### Assignee's Sale.

THE undersigned will offer for sale by way of public outcry at the house of Lewis Spangler, in Shanksville, on Saturday the 14th day of August next, the following real estate, viz:

A piece or parcel of land lying in Stonycreek township, Somerset County, Pa., about one mile east of Shanksville, containing

**TEN ACRES,**

more or less, the whole of which is cleared, with a two story dwelling house, cabin barn, and other buildings thereon erected.

This property is situated in a fine section of country, and to a person wishing to locate himself in this county holds out strong inducements to purchase it. It would be an excellent situation for a mechanic, and any one desirous of procuring himself a small property would do well to examine it.

TERMS—will be made known on day of sale, by

ALEXANDER HUNTER
July 6-47. Assignee of Geo. Brandt.

**TERMS OF THE HERALD.**

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

## LAUGH, LADY, LAUGH!

Laugh, lady, laugh!
There's no avail in weeping;
Grief was never made
To be in beauty's keeping.
Tears are of a stream,
Where pleasure lies decaying:
Smiles, like rays of light,
O'er sunny waters playing.
Laugh, lady, laugh.

Sing, lady, sing;
There is a charm in singing,
When melody its spell
Upon the air is flinging,
Sweet sounds have often won
More than the fairest faces;
And harps have always been
The plaything of the graces.
Sing, lady, sing.

Love, lady, love;
There's always joy in loving;
But sigh not when you find
That man is fond of roving;
For when the summer bee
Takes wing through beauty's bowers,
He knows not which to choose
Among so many flowers.
Love, lady, love.

## ELOQUENCE AT A PREMIUM.

"May it please the Court," said a Yankee lawyer before a Dutch Justice, the other day, "this is a case of greatest importance. While the American Eagle whose sleepless eye watches over the welfare of this mighty republic, and whose wings extend from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Chain of the West, was rejoicing in his pride of place.—"

"Shtop dare! Shtop, I say, vat has dis suit to do mit eagles. Dis has nottin to do mit de wild bird. It ish one sheep," exclaimed the justice.

"True, your honor, but my client has rights here—"

"Ye's gliant has no right to the eagle!"

"Of course not, but by all the laws of language—"

"Vat cares I for de laws of de language. I understant de laws of de State, and dat enough vor me. Confine your talk to de case."

"Well, then, my client, the defendant in this case is charged with stealing a sheep, and—"

"Dat will do? Dat will do? Your gliant is charged mit shtealing a sheep, just nine shillin. De gourt will adjourn to Billy Verguson's to drink!

BELLS.—The nearer bells are hung to the surface of the earth, other things being equal, the further they can be heard. Franklin has remarked that many years ago the inhabitants of Philadelphia had a bell imported from England. In order to judge of the sound it was elevated on a triangle in the great street of the city, and struck, as it happened on a market day, when the people were coming to market, were surprised on hearing the sound of a bell at a greater distance from the city than they had ever heard any bell before. This circumstance excited the attention of the curious; and it was discovered that the sound of the bell, when struck in the street, reached nearly double the distance it did when raised in the air.

EXTRAORDINARY INNOVATION. — The "Journal de Debates," a leading newspaper of Paris, and organ of the government, says that seven hundred Jews in that city had agreed to transfer the celebration of the Sabbath from Saturday to Sunday, and that this shows the tendency of the Jews to assimulation with Christians in religious rites.

POISONOUS CARDS.—The Danbury (Conn.) Times says that a child of that town, was poisoned on the 15th inst., by putting a visiting card in its mouth, which its mother had given it to play with. It died in forty-eight hours after. An analysis of the card showed that the enamel or coating was composed of carbonate of lead.

"Madam," said a doctor to an old maid—"you stand in need of the sun and air. Till you have them you can never get well."

"La! doctor, I have no objections against having a son and heir, but I must get a husband first."

"Mother, what is a HUSH?" "A HUSH, child! I don't know—what makes you ask that question?" "'Cause the other day I asked Jane what made her back stick out so, and she said hush it'

They have an excellent way, says a Massachusetts paper, of keeping boys at school in Wisconsett. The selectmen have ordered the arrest of all boys who may be loitering around the streets during school hours, saying that they must either attend school or devote their time with diligence to some lawful employment.

According to a letter addressed by V. K. Stevenson, Esq. to the Hon. John C. Calhoun, we learn that the agricultural products of Tennessee are in value equal to $57,551,823, while those of Ohio are only $57,809,390, and New York $57,885,400, showing Tennessee to be third State in the Union in productive wealth.

The Mormon Temple, at Nauvoo, Ill., has been sold to a committee of the Catholic church, for the sum of $75,000. It is stated that the purchasers had also bought considerable other property in the city. It is understood the building is to be devoted to educational purposes connected with the Catholic church.

IRELAND.—An Irish journal says, there are now upwards of two millions nine hundred thousand persons, or more than one-third the entire population, receiving rations at the public expense, under the Temporary Relief Act, in Ireland.

FOR CONSUMPTION.—It is said by an English officer who tried it in the East Indies, that the smoke of burning rosin inhaled is a certain cure for consumption if persisted in.

The Vera Cruz Eagle says that one of our soldiers found concealed in the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, a large bag of money, which has been handed over to the commandent.

When it was announced in a southern city that Mr. Webster was sick, and had the chills and fever—a bystander remarked that he evidently was a Northern man with a Southern feeling.

If you want to make the Cockroaches scamper, sprinkle chloride of lime in your closets or other places infested with them, and the critters will leave suddenly.

Two persons, Mr. Sourbeck, and Mr. Graham, were drowned in the Susquehanna, near Dauphin, on Saturday last.—They were on a fishing excursion.

The editor of the Union county Star refuses to recommend any Whig of that county as a candidate for office who is not a subscriber to his paper.

The money coined in the United States since we have been the United States amount to $122,500,000.

A VERY superior article of Chewing Tobacco,—Also, Congress Plug,—for sale at the Drug Store of
may4 WM. McCREERY.

PILLS of all kinds: Wilson's Pills, which can confidently be recommended for the sick head ache, Smith's Sugar Coated Pills. For sale by
may11 S. KURTZ.

**HOTEL FOR INVALIDS**
AT PITTSBURGH.
**Drs. Speer and Kuhn.**

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
*DISEASES OF THE EYE.*

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted.
J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

**R. L. STEWART.**
Attorney at Law, Somerset, Pa.
OFFICE of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., on Main Cross street.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book account are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
JAMES H. BENFORD.
Somerset, March 30, 1847.

**MARBLE TOMB STONES.**

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON
*TOMB STONES,*
all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.
BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
March 2, 1847—1y

*Somerset County, ss.*

## The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WHEREAS, at an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for the county of Somerset, on the 10th day of Msy A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, President and George Chorpenning and John McCarty Associate Judges of the same court, John Shirer presented his petition to the said Judges, stating.

That Peter Shirer, Sen'r. late of the town of Salisbury, in said county, died intestate, leaving the following heirs and legal representatives. 1, The issue of Margaret Shirer, now deceased, who was intermarried with Adam Shultz, and left issue 1, Peter Shultz, 2, Eliza Shultz, intermarried with John Royer, 3, the issue of Lydia Shultz now dec'd. who was intermarried with Charles Wagner and left issue Ann Maria, Matilda, Rachel and Elizabeth all minors, (under the Guardianship of Elijah Wagner,) 4th, Judith Shultz Intermarried with Casper Werner; 2. Salome Shirer, intermarried with Peter Haldeman, 3, John Shirer, your petitioner. 4, the issue of Polly Shirer, now deceased, who was intermarried with Willam Pence, Peggy Anne, intermarried with John Snider, Elizabeth, Bernard and Sevilla Pence, the three latter bein minors, of whom Elijah Wagner is Guardian AD LITEM. 5, Peter Shirer. 6, Lydia Shirer, intermarried with Michael Kimmel, 7, Elizabeth Shirer intermarried with Samuel Engle. That the said Peter Shirer died seized in his demesne as of fee of and in the following real estate.

No 1 A Lot numbered 52 on the plot of the town of Salisbury, with a dwelling house, out houses and stabling thereon erected, and lots numbered 21, 7 and 8, respectively, situated adjoining and in the rear of number 32.

No 2 A lot numbered 26 on the plot aforesaid.

No 3 A lot of ground containing five acres and a hundred and seven perches, adjoining and south of the lots aforesaid.

No 4 A lot of ground, containing about twenty seven acres, adjoining lands of Peter Livengood, and situated on the east of the main road leading from Salisbury to Myers' Mills.

No 5 A lot of ground containing 22 acres and one hundred perches, adjoining lands of Peter Livengood, John Shirer, Henry Brewer and others.

No 6 A lot of ground containing 20 acres and sixty three perches adjoining lands of William Glotfelty, Michael Dively's hairs and others, with the appurtenances, and therefore praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition or valuation of the premises according to Law. We therefore command you, that taking with you, twelve free honest and lawful men of your bailiwick you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there by their oaths or solemn affirmations, that you make partition thereof, to and among the widow and children of the said intestate in such manner and in such proportions as by the law of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to and spoiling of the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof, as aforesaid, that then you shall value and appraise the same recording to law. And further, that you cause the said inquest to inquire and ascertain whether the said Real Estate with the appurtenances will conveniently accommodate more than one of the children of the said intestate; and if so, how many of the said children it will conveniently accommodate; that due notice of the time of making such partition or valuation be given to all the parties interested, and that you make return of your proceedings herein to the next General Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty seven. And have you then there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, at Somerset, the 10th day of May A. D. 1847.
W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

**NOTICE.**

THE persons in the above writ of partition named will take notice that I will hold an Inquest upon the real estate of Peter Shirer, deceased, as in the said writ mentioned, on Friday the 13th day of August next, at the late dwelling house of said deceased, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.
SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
May 25, 1846. Sheriff.

**CUBA SEGARS.**

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars, to be had at
may4 McCREERY'S.

DANIEL KAUTZ. C. P. KAUTZ

**HATS!! HATS!!!**
**Daniel Kautz & Son,**

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they continue to keep on hand at their Hatting establishment, in Berlin, opposite the store of S. Philson, Esq, all descriptions of **HATS,** which they will dispose of on the most accommodating terms for cash, wool, or other approved country produce. june15

**FOR THE HAIR.**

JAYNE'S Hair Tonic, for sale at the Drug Store of
may11 S. KURTZ.

*Somerset County, ss.*

AT an adjourned Orphans' court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court confirm the Inqutsition on the estate of John D. Reese, dec'd, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Mondiy the 6th day of September 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, A. D. 1847.
WM. H. PICKING,
May 25, 1847. Clerk.

**ORANGES & LEMON.**

2 Boxes, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
may4 WM. McCREERY.

*Somerset County, ss.*

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of May 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gaither, the court confirm the Inquisition on the estate of George Hartzell, dec'd, and grant a rule on the widow, heirs and legal representative of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, 1847.
WM. H. PICKING,
May 25, 1847. clerk.

**WATER CRACKERS.**

1 BBL. Water Crackers, Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
may4 WM. McCREERY.
ALSO, ½ Bbl. Sugar Crackers.

*Somerset County, ss.*

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Kimmel, the court grant a rule on the Heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said John Graham, dec'd. should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, 1847.
WM. H. PICKING,
May, 25, 1847. clerk.

**FOR CONSUMPTION.**

DR. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. ALSO, Houck's and Swaine's Panacea, to be had at
may11 S. KURTZ's.

*Somerset County, ss.*

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the Court granted a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, deceased to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September A. D. 1847, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said Mathew Pinkerton, deceased, should not be sold.

Extract from the record of said Court certified this 10th day of May 1847.
WM. H. PICKING.
June 1, 1847. Clerk.

**DRUGS! DRUGS!!**

THE subscriber, having purchased from John L. Snyder, his stock of Drugs and Medicines, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a good supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes, Varnish, Oils, Essences, Patent Medicines, Painter's Brushes, &c., all of which he will sell very cheap for Cash.
May 11, '47. SAMUEL KURTZ.

**To Journeymen**
**HOUSE JOINERS.**

THE undersigned, residing in the Borough of Somerset, Pa., wishes to employ three journeymen house joiners, to whom constant work during the season and liberal wages will be given. Any one willing to engage, will please make application soon.
BENJAMIN F. BEATTY.
june15-'47

**JOB PRINTING**
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

'Gen. Taylor never surrenders!'

**PINE MILL**
**MANUFACTORY,**

one half mile East of Stoystown, Somerset Co., Pa., near the great Philadelphia and Pittsburg Turnpike Road.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public, that they have entered into partnership in the *Woollen Manufacturing Business*, and having received new
**POWER LOOMS**
and *CARDING MACHINE* from the East, of the most approved and latest fashion; and all other machinery new and in prime order, they are ready and anxious to accommodate customers in every branch of manufacturing; from
**WOOL CARDING**
and Fulling to manufacturing Sattinetts, Cloths, Jeans, Flannells, Blankets, Carpetting, &c., &c., according to order, in a workmanlike manner.

**And at 20 per cent lower than** usual for manufacturing, without delay or disappointment. Having in their employ the most skilful workmen that can be procured, they feel confident of rendering entire satisfaction.
S. KIMMEL,
D. KOONTZ,
Pine Mills, April 27, 1847

P. S. All kinds of domestic goods and an extensive assortment of merchandize received lately from the East, to be had at S. Kimmel's Store at the Mills very low in exchange for wool, Flaxseed or other approved produce. S. K.

**As a Further Evidence**

That the principle of curing disease by cleansing and purifying the body, is strictly in accordance with the laws which govern the animal economy; and if properly carried out by the use of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, Will certainly result in the complete abolition of disease; we offer the following testimonials, from persons of the highest respectability in New York, who have been recently cured of the most obstinate complaints, solely by the use of Wrigh's Indian Vegetable Pills of the North American College of Health.

*Certificates of Cures*
FROM JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.

*Doctor William Wright:*—Dear Sir,—It is with great satisfaction that I inform you of my having been entirely cured of dyspepsia, of five years' standing, by the use of your Indian Vegetable Pills.

Previous to meeting with your celebrated medicine, I had been under the care of several physicians, and had tried various medicines, but all to no effect. After using one 25 cent box of your pills, however, I experienced so much benefit, that I resolved to persevere in the use of them, according to directions, which I am happy to state has resulted in a perfect cure. In gratitude to you for the great benefit I have received, and also in the hope that others similarly afflicted may be induced to make a trial of your extraordinary medicine, I send you this statement with full liberty to publish the name if you think proper. Yours, &c.
G. C. BLACK.

*From New York City.*

DR. WM. WRIGHT:—Dear Sir,—At your recommendation, I some time since made trial of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, of the North American College of Health, and can conscientiously assert that of *Purifying the blood and Renovating the System*, I have received more benefit from their use than from any other medicine it has heretofore been my good fortune to meet with.

I am, dear sir, with many thanks, your obliged friend, CHAS. M. TATE,
No 60 Hammersly street, New York.

*From Warwarsing, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR—I have been afflicted for several years with inward weakness and general debility, accompanied at times with pain in the side and other distressing complaints. After having tried various medicines without effect, I was persuaded by a friend to make trial of Dr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, which I am happy to state have relieved me in a most wonderful manner. I have used the medicine as yet but a short time, and have no doubt, by a perseverance in the use of the medicine according to directions, that I shall in a short time be perfectly restored.

I most willingly recommend said Pills to all persons similarly afflicted, and in the full belief that the same beneficial results will follow their use.
I remain, yours sincerely,
HENRY W. FOOTE,
Warwarsing, Ulster Co, New York,

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds; Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village & town in the state.

***Agents for Somerset County.***
PARKER & ANKENY, Somerset,
M. A. Ross, Petersburg,
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
G. Parker & Co, Jennerville,
Michael Sipe, Somerset township,
Aughinbaugh & Brubaker, Centreville
Stevens & Schlag, Bakerstown,
J. Shaffer Sr. & Co. Stoystown,
W. Chalfant, Buckstown,
Hay & Baer, Lavansville,
J. C. Darrell, Smithfield.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, New York, and 198 Tremont Street, Boston. [may 4]

**Dr. W. S. Harah,**

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Centreville and vicinity. His office is at the White Hall Inn, (Joseph Pile's,) where at all times he may be found, unless absent on professional business. june8 tf

**NOTICE.**

THE Pamphlet Laws, passed at the last Session of the Legislature have been received and are ready for distribution to those entitled to have them.
A. J. OGLE, Pro'y.
Prothonotary's office,
June 22, 1847.

*Somerset County, ss.*

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, deceased, to appear at an adjourded Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and shew cause if any they have why the real estate of said Michael Sanner, deceased, should not be sold.
WM. H. PICKING.
June 1, 1847. Clerk.

**WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY**
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

**Consumption of the Lungs.**

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—A compound Balsamic preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—the best remedy known to the world for the cure of Coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint and first stages of consumption.

We will not assert that this Balsam will cure Consumption in its very worst form, but it has cured many after all other means of relief had been tried in vain. And why not? It seems that WILD CHERRY was designed by Nature to be our PANECEA for the ravaging disease of this cold latitude. Let not the despairing invalid waste his money and lose time, to him so all important, in experimenting with the trashy nostrums of the day, but use at once a medicine that will cure, if a cure be possible—a medicine that science approves, and many years of experience has demonstrated that it always relieves.

"*There is no such thing as fail*" in the history of this wonderful BALSAM. Evidence the most convincing evidence that no one could doubt, fully establishes this fact. For the sake of brevity we select the following from thousands.

Isaac Platt Esq., Editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, one of the most influential Journals in the state of New York, states, under the authority of his own name, that a young lady, a relative of his, of very delicate constitution was attacked in February, 1842, with severe cold, which immediately produced spitting of blood, cough, fever, and other dangerous and alarming symptons—Through medical treatment and care she partially recovered during the summer. But on the return of winter she was attacked more violently than at first, she became scarcely able to walk, and was troubled with cough, chills, and fever every day, and appeared to be going rapidly with Consumption; at this time, when there was no sine of improvement, Mr. Platt procured a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which she took, and it seemingly restored her. She got a second, and before it was half taken she was restored to perfect health, which she has enjoyed to the present time, without the slightest symptons of her former disease.

The following we have just received from Messrs. Fall, McCracken & Co. agents for the sale of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at Lancaster, Ohio.

*To the Public.*—I feel it my duty as an act of kindness to the afflicted, to inform them what Wistar's Balsam of wild Cherry has done for my daughter.—There is many a parent who has given up a beloved daughter or son, as a prey to that fell destroyer consumption. They have, as I have done, tried all the most skilful and eminent physicians within their knowledge, and all of the most popular remedies that seemed to hold out some hope for a continuance of life, without getting any relief. ☞To all such who, like me, have been seeking with trembling hope for some remedy of real efficiency, I would say, seek no farther but try at once Dr. Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry. My daughter Sarah Jane, aged 17 years, whose life for months had been dispaired of, and was supposed a sure prey to consumption, has been cured; restored to perfect health; and that too by using five bottles of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
JONATHAN COULSON.
Greenfield, Tp. Fairfield city, O March 15.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold in Cincinnati on the corner o Fourth and Walnut streets by
SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
S. KURTZ, Somerset,
J. Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,
October 20, 1846—1y